



NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 10.

MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER, 1894.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REPAIR SEASON.

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OUR arrangements for the direct importation of bolting cloth are as favorable as can be made by anyone, and we can therefore meet any competition. We handle only the very best, and every yard is guaranteed. Our bolting cloth order book is very handy and will be sent upon application. Send us your diagrams of cloth wanted and get our bed rock prices.

BELTING.

WE have long made a specialty of leather, rubber and cotton belting; and by years of experience in equipping mills we have learned where to obtain the most reliable goods. As in all other branches of our business, our rule has been to let the test of actual use determine what goods are best and then stick to these brands regardless of the difference in price between these and inferior grades. We buy, however, in such large quantities that we can sell at prices which even the dealers in inferior goods find it hard to meet. Try our cemented roller mill drive belt.

RECORRUGATING.

OUR plant for this work is very extensive, and we turn out work rapidly. "Hurry up" jobs a specialty. Moreover, the work is accurate. If you are "milling for middlings" try our deep cut corrugations. If dissatisfied with your present style of corrugations, you will make no mistake in adopting the Gray corrugations. We publish a special circular telling all about it. Send for it.

NEW MACHINES.

WHEN you need an extra roller mill, scalper, flour dresser, centrifugal reel or purifier to improve your cleanup or quality of flour, drop a line to The Edward P. Allis Company. Most everyone knows of the high quality of our machines, and they need but little introduction. The best thing about them is that they are being sold at 1894 prices.

. . . FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICES ADDRESS . . .

THE EDWARD P. ALLIS COMPANY,

MILL BUILDERS

RELIANCE WORKS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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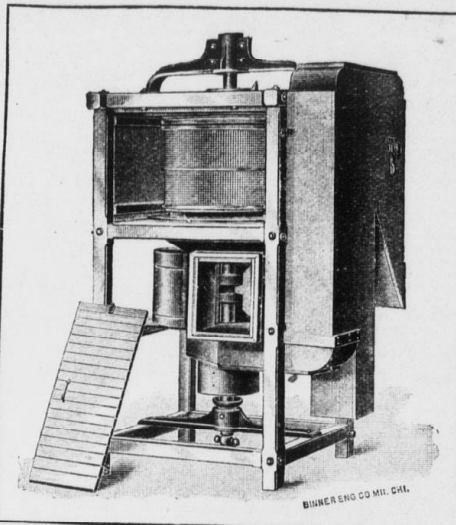
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IT IS WORTHY YOUR CONSIDERATION IF YOU ARE PROGRESSIVE AND WILL HAVE
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

IT IS THE MOST

Perfectly Ventilated.

It will DISCHARGE all DIRT and SCREENINGS. You will not be obliged to put in a rolling screen or other device, to take out the

DUST AND DIRT.

IT WILL NOT

Break any Wheat.

It is built of the best steel, iron and wood that can be procured, and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and

CHEAPLY RENEWED.

IT WILL SCOUR SMUTTY WHEAT PERFECTLY.

WE GUARANTEE THIS MACHINE IN EVERY RESPECT.

PROVOST MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICH.

CODES
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Riverside
Codes.

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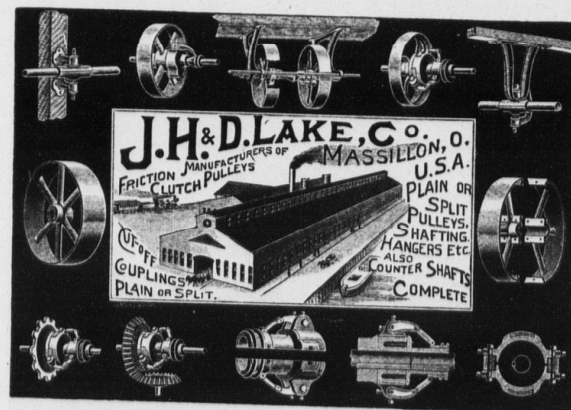
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NOTICE.—The managers of the *Northwestern Miller*, a journal published at Minneapolis, Minn., have acted as selling agents for this Code the past years; they lately requested such terms from the publishers as was impossible to grant and retain self-possession—and were refused. In a very questionable way they secured and paid for 100 copies lately, which they now advertise at \$1.60 per copy. As they have broken the contract under which they became selling agents, they will not obtain any more copies of this Code, and parties in want of something good, recognized as such by the trade at large, should send their orders direct to

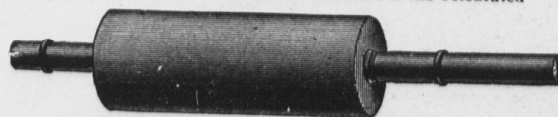
THE RIVERSIDE PRINTING CO.,**MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.**

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FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY,
ANSONIA, CONN.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated



ANSONIA * ROLLS
FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these
 Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MILLS A SPECIALTY.

THE UNITED STATES Miller

NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 10.

MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER, 1894.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

We give in this issue illustrations of the latest pest—the Russian Thistle—for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Illinois Experiment Station. Nearly all the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the northwest have issued bulletins, giving a full and complete description of this new weed, and urging farmers to undertake in time its eradication. It being an annual, its eradication, if promptly attended to, is very easy. It has already made its appearance at several

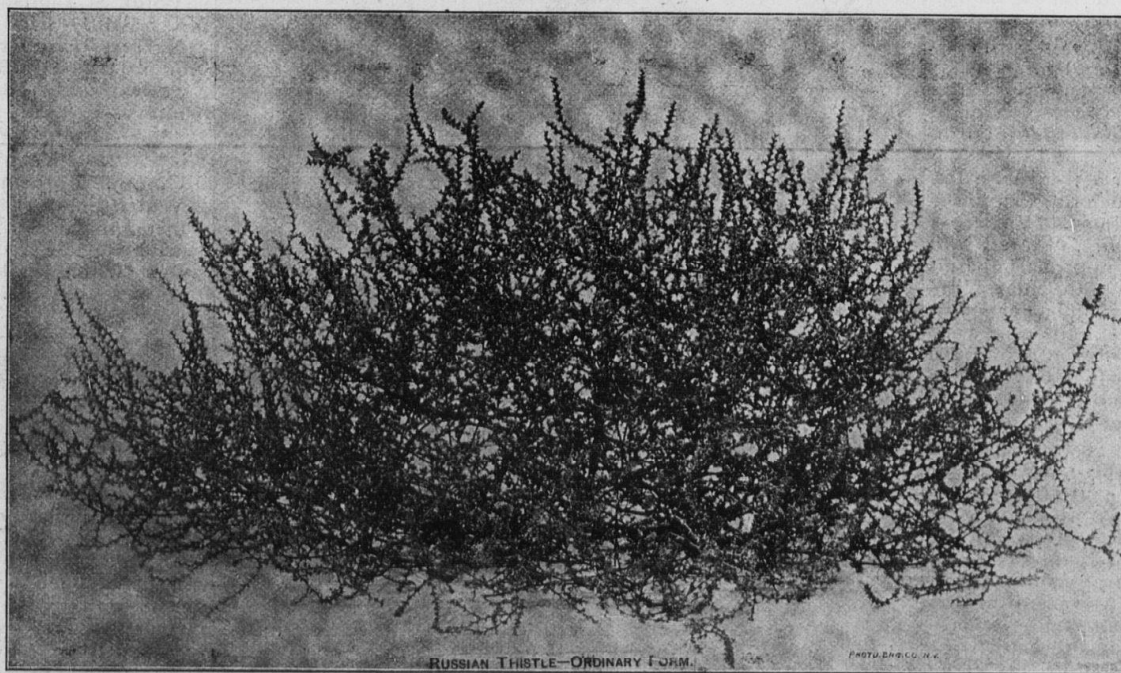
forearmed," an early and persistent warfare is necessary to its final extermination.

The fact that it has gained a strong hold upon the farmers in Dakota and other states of the northwest is because the farmers were not informed in regard to it until it had gained such a strong foothold that they were unable to cope with it. Among the smaller fields in Wisconsin, Illinois, and other states, surrounded by fences, it is not likely to spread with such rapidity, as any ordinary fence will prevent its spread.

The plant much resembles the common tumble weed of the west. They may be one, two or three feet high, and from 18 inches to six feet across; the leaves are very small as are the flowers and seeds. At this season (September) the leaves have a purple or rose color. After September 1st the seeds may be sufficiently matured to grow. If seeds are found the plant should be burned as soon as dry. Left to themselves they do not usually break off and roll or tumble until after hard freezing. It has been esti-

trying to collect some reliable data touching the wheat crop of the Argentine Republic, one of the greatest competitors of the United States in the world's markets, but as he reports to the state department in the absence of any governmental bureau of statistics he has met with great difficulty. The estimates of the area in wheat this year vary from 7,436,250 acres, which is an increase of 50 per cent over last year's acreage, to 5,453,250 acres, which is but 10 per cent increase.

The wheat looks well. The



RUSSIAN THISTLE—ORDINARY FORM.

points in Illinois, Indiana and even as far east as central New York. It devolves upon the country millers to educate the farmers in regard to this pest, urging them to be on the lookout for it and not to allow a single plant to grow to seed. From the illustration we present there can be no mistaking the plant. If possible, every miller should secure a specimen plant to be hung in a conspicuous place where every farmer visiting his mill could see and become acquainted with what bids fair to become the worst pest which has ever afflicted this country. "Forewarned is

Millers receiving wheat from farmers direct, cannot be too urgent in their advice to farmers regarding the necessity of cutting and burning it as soon as discovered. Not only farmers, but weed or road commissioners, railway agents and section men should be instructed to look out for and destroy it. The picture we present was photographed from a specimen found growing on a railway embankment near Madison, Wis.

The plant is not a thistle, and does not look like one. Russian tumble weed would have been a more appropriate name.

mated that an average sized plant may have 20,000 to 30,000 seeds and it may carry these long distances.

We cannot urge too strongly upon millers and warehousemen the necessity of giving particular attention to this weed, and calling the attention of every farmer to it and its destruction.

ARGENTINE'S WHEAT CROP.

A special telegram to the *Minneapolis Tribune*, dated Washington, D.C., October 11, says:

United States Consul Baker, at Buenos Ayres, has been

shipments for the first six months of this year were: Wheat, 1,029,546 tons, and flour, 20,628 tons greater than the entire shipments of any preceding year, and heavy shipments are still being made. No one can tell how much wheat remains in the country.

A KENTUCKY distiller writes a St. Louis commission house that he has already used 50,000 bushels of wheat in making whiskey, and is picking up all the wheat he can find in his section of the country for the purpose.—Ex.

From the "Washington Post" Sept. 21, '94.
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY.

An Important Meeting of the Stockholders
 Held Yesterday.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Press Claims Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company at Alexandria, Va. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas William R. Hearst, the proprietor and publisher of the *San Francisco Examiner*, in the latter part of the month of April, 1894, brought a suit in equity in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against John Wedderburn, general manager of the Examiner Bureau of claims and also managing attorney of the Press Claims Company, and made charges in the bill filed in said suit against the integrity, honesty and business qualifications of the said Wedderburn, which were proved to be wholly untrue and false to the satisfaction of the Equity Court and a decree to this effect having been rendered on the 18th day of May, 1894, and a supplemental decree confirming the same on the 3d day of July, 1894; and

Whereas, the said bill contained untrue and misleading statements concerning the Press Claims Company made by the said Hearst to injure the said Wedderburn and to escape liability under a contract then existing between the Examiner Bureau of Claims and the Press Claims Company, entered into with the full approbation and approval of the said Hearst, his attorney at law and attorney in fact, which statements were proved to be false and foundationless, and which have greatly injured and damaged the business of the said company; and

Whereas, the said William R. Hearst did cause to be prominently published in the *San Francisco Examiner*, on the first page of said paper, the said damaging charges contained in the said bill, the issue of the said newspaper being widely disseminated in this country to the great injury of the Press Claims Company; and

Whereas, the said William R. Hearst has further published or caused to be published in his said newspaper, and has widely circulated the damaging statement that one Frank L. Browne, of the city of Washington, a person wholly unconnected with the Press Claims Company, is in charge of the business of the said company, which statement is untrue and harmful and injurious to the company's interests and calculated to shake the deserved confidence of the public in the said company; therefore,

It is resolved, That the president of the Press Claims Com-

pany be and hereby is directed to forthwith institute the proper proceedings in the courts against the said William R. Hearst to recover damages for his untrue, misleading and libelous publications concerning the Press Claims Company; and further, that we, the stockholders of the said company, indorse the action of the court and truth of its decree in finding John Wedderburn, managing attorney of said company, free from the charges maliciously preferred against him.

A contract was entered into between the company and Mr. John Wedderburn, wherein he was retained as the general manager of the company for a period of five years, thus showing the confidence of the company in the integrity and ability of Mr. Wedderburn. The Press Claims Company is a combination of 1,743 of the prominent newspapers of the United States. The object of the company is to prosecute claims against the United States Government, including patent



A BRANCH OF THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Other business transacted was the adoption of a resolution increasing the board of directors from seven to nine. The newly elected directors were Philip W. Averitt, proprietor of the *Cumberland Times* and *Hagerstown News*; Edward M. Hoopes, *Wilmington News*; and Francis E. Leupp, publisher of *Good Government*. Owing to the resignation of Robert E. Davis, of the *Philadelphia Call*, on account of ill health, Mr. R. E. Freeman, of the *Danville Register*, was elected president.

A large and lucrative business has already been built up, although the company has been in active operation but two years. Its officers are as follows: R. E. Freeman, *Danville (Va.) Register*, president; Harrington Fitzgerald, *Philadelphia Item*, secretary; A. L. Hughes, treasurer; John Wedderburn, general manager; Carter Harrison, Jr., *Chicago Times*; Edgar M. Hoopes, *Wilmington News*; Philip W. Averitt, *Cumberland Times*; and Francis E. Leupp, *Good Government*, directors.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following List of patents for Milling and Grain handling Appliances, granted during September, 1894, is specially reported for the U. S. Miller by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, No. 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

- No. 525,389—Dust-Separator, T. Lee, Home City, Ohio.
- No. 525,582—Mill, C. Bonnefond, Paris, France.
- No. 525,473—Grinding Mill, J. J. Seeman, Garden Grove, Cal.
- No. 526,017—Chop-grading machine, J. A. McAnulty, Manheim, Pa.
- No. 525,758—Drier, T. Craney, Bay City, Mich.
- No. 525,764—Grain-meter, F. F. Kanne, Waterville, Minn.
- No. 525,765—Grain-meter, F. F. Kanne, Waterville, Minn.
- No. 525,813—Hull and Cleaning Machine, C. E. Lipe, Syracuse, N. Y.
- No. 529,976—Feed Grinder, T. Cascaden, jr., Waterloo, Iowa.
- No. 526,256—Preparing Cereals, W. Onderdonk, New York, N. Y.
- No. 526,334—Dust-arrester, A. Volm, St. Louis, Mo.
- No. 526,313—Grinding-Mill, W. N. Hartshorn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- No. 526,203—Grinding-mill, S. Schwarzenberger, Zittau, Germany.

TRADE MARK.

No. 25,219—Washburn-Crosby Comp., Minneapolis, Minn., Wheat Flour. The representation of a wreath composed of wheat-heads and of a border with which the lower part of the wreath joins. Used since July 1, 1892.

WILLIAM G. BAIN, superintendent of the Miller Grain and Elevator Co., St. Louis, committed suicide at the company's warehouse Sept. 25th, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been suffering from a chronic stomach disease which gave him excruciating pain at times, and this is the probable cause of his rash act, as he was apparently in good circumstances otherwise, and was well liked by his employers, with whom he had been for years. Mr. Bain was well known and very popular. He was born in Dumbarton, Scotland, 54 years ago, and was the elder brother of George M. Bain, the well known flour merchant and ex-president of the Merchants' Exchange, who died a few years ago.—*Modern Miller*.

GREAT excitement was caused at Elyria, Ohio, Oct. 3d, by the discovery of a powerful nitroglycerine and dynamite bomb with fuse attachment in the Lake Shore and Michigan Central grain elevator. If it had exploded it would have wrecked the elevator and several large buildings adjoining.

ORGANIZATION OF MILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

President—A. C. LORING,	Minneapolis, Minn.
1st Vice-President—P. H. MACGILL,	Baltimore, Md.
2d Vice-President—B. F. ISENBERG,	Huntingdon, Pa.
Treasurer—S. H. SEAMANS,	Milwaukee, Wis.
Secretary—FRANK BARRY,	Milwaukee, Wis.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. STATE. OFFICERS OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS.	
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C. R. Underwood, Salina, KANSAS	Secretary, C. H. Seybt, Highland.
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*W. A. Coombs, Coldwater, MICHIGAN	Secretary, C. V. Topping, Enterprise.
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Homer Baldwin, Youngstown, OHIO	Secretary, M. A. Reynolds, Lansing.
W. Latimer Small, York, PENN'A	President, F. L. Greenleaf, Minneapolis.
*S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee, WISCONSIN	President, O. A. Cooper, Humboldt.
*Members of Executive Committee.	
	Secretary, D. H. Harris, Bennett.
	President, A. R. Jones, Buffalo.
	Secretary, H. F. Shuttleworth, Buffalo.
	President, M. H. Davis, Shelby.
	Secretary, L. C. Miles, Akron.
	President, Cyrus Hoffa, Lewisburgh.
	Secretary, W. H. Richardson, Phila.
	President, E. J. Lachman, Neenah.
	Secretary, L. R. Hurd, Milwaukee.

Associations.

WHAT HAS THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASS'N OF THE U. S. DONE?

THE following circular, calling attention to the work which has been done by the Millers' National Association, has recently been issued by the secretary, which is of considerable interest:

"The Millers National Association was organized at Toledo, Ohio, June 17, 1873, with 52 members. Little was accomplished by the organization, however, until 1877, owing to the fact that, prior to this time, local associations had been formed in the several states, for the purpose of protecting their members against sundry schemes detrimental to the milling industry; all working independently of each other and the National Association.

On July 13th, 1877, a general convention, embracing all of these local organizations was called, under the auspices of the National Association, with the object of organizing for united action in fighting the common enemy, which at the time was the patent claims of W. F. Cochrane. This convention proved to be a large gathering of the strongest and most progressive millers of the country. The first act was the election of one member from each local association to represent it in the executive committee. This committee was in session during the entire convention, assisted by the best legal talent obtainable, and the result of its deliberations was a determination to defend against the fraudulent Cochrane claims and other unjust demands which might be brought against members.

These claims had been quietly worked through and had received the sanction of the U. S. Supreme Court. Demand was made for a royalty of 5 cents per barrel, for all patent flour manufactured since the process had been in use. Offers of compromise at \$1,000 per run of stone were refused by the

Cochrane people, who, armed with decisions of the courts, upon which injunctions could issue, made their demands with the confident assurance that they need only be limited by the ability of the miller to pay. The National Association assumed active defense, and after years of litigation before the U. S. District and Supreme courts, its efforts were successful, and the greatest scheme of extortion ever attempted upon millers of the country was crushed.

The claims of the Smith purifier were defeated, and a settlement secured, on the basis of \$25 royalty for infringing machines.

The fight against the Denchfield claims, covering the exhaust from millstones, was placed in the hands of the National Association by the N. Y. "Denchfield Defense Association," which had met with defeat after defeat, incurring an expense to members of \$80 per run of stone, and had some 40 judgments recorded against it. The Association after carrying the case to the Supreme Court, and incurring an expense of \$30,000 was again successful, effecting a saving of millions of dollars for millers of the country.

About this time several combinations were organized, which had secured control of various patented devices, and only awaited the result of these cases, should they prove adverse to the Association, to commence active litigation against millers. The determination and success of the National Association, however, caused these parties to hesitate and finally abandon their schemes.

The next important case undertaken by the National Association was that of R. L. Downton, known as the "germ process," upon which, it was estimated, the parties expected to realize from one to three million dollars. By the defense provided, a complete victory was gained.

The success with which these gigantic schemes had been de-

fended, even to securing three favorable decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, placed the Association before the country, and particularly that part of the community seeking to secure large amounts of money upon fraudulent or re-issue claims, as entitled to consideration and respect, to the extent that, from that time, demands or claims for royalty, instead of being promiscuously litigated, have been presented to the executive committee for settlement. Among such claims, were, the Harper Grain Dump, Mechwart Patents, Elevator Turn Spouts, Flour Packer Valves, Magnetic Grain Separators, Wheat Meal Purifier Claims, Downton Mixed Corrugations, Buchholz Patents, Bran's Processes and many others, upon all of which the committee took such action as was deemed necessary for the protection of the members.

During the period from 1883 to 1889 there was a cessation in patent litigation against millers, due to a very great extent, to the existence of the Millers' National Association, and its action in such matters. In the past few years, however, the approaching expiration of numerous patents, which were granted in the early days of the roller system of milling (when the Patent Office Examiners were as ignorant of the art as were the many inventors, and when the vast number of applications crowded upon them led to grinding out letters patent *ad libitum* to nearly all comers), fresh interest has been awakened on the part of speculators and patent owners, resulting in many and renewed threats, as well as active steps to extort money for alleged infringements.

The National Association has been constantly alert in these matters, and whenever threats of litigation have been heard, prompt and careful investigation was made as to the merits of the claim and advice obtained of the most eminent patent authorities. If the claim appeared valid, or had dangerous features, arrangements were made at once to secure for members as economical settlement as possible; if invalid, steps were taken for its defeat.

During the past five years it has been necessary to defend suits against twenty-five or more members, many of them being test cases. Among the patent claims which have required the action of the Association recently are the following: The patent of Wm. E. Lee, on cockle separating machinery, which has been litigated since 1889 and is now before the final tribunal on appeal; the Russell suits, commenced in 1889, against users of the Geo. T. Smith middlings purifiers, which have recently been dis-

missed by the Court for want of equity; the Bridenthal claims on bolting reels; the Livergood claims on grain cleaning machinery; Mechwart roller mill patents; Detwiler gradual reduction claims and patent on flour bolts; "Plansifter" patents; Hoppe's Feed Water Heater patents; the Brua process patent, under which release and license was obtained last year for all members, and which claims are still being energetically pushed, causing millers who are outside of the Association much trouble and expense; the Jonathan Mills patent on round reels, settlement having been secured with the Wisconsin Patent Milling Co. and the Edw. P. Allis Co. under their rights to the same.

The settlement secured by the Association for its members with the Consolidated Roller Mill Co. and the indemnity bonds deposited by that corporation, have saved members a vast amount of annoyance and cost; similar protective bonds secured from the Knickerbocker Co., and the Association's action relative to the Cyclone Dust Collector patents, have been alike valuable. There are settlements now pending, and will soon be announced, which will tend to prove still more conclusively the benefits of this organization.

The Millers' National Association has never failed to afford perfect protection from invalid patent claims and has a record of never having been defeated in a defense undertaken in the Courts. Indemnity has been secured for members from infringement of a thousand and one patented devices.

Effort is now being made to secure amendment to our laws relating to the issuance of patents, for the protection of both the inventor and user, which will, if successful, prove of inestimable benefit and obviate much of the litigation which has been resultant heretofore, upon the fault of the Patent Office or the disputes of patentees and manufacturers.

The field of patent litigation by no means limits the usefulness and value of the Association. While its action must always be upon matters of national import—of equal interest to all members, and not in any way to the benefit of one section or locality, as against another—there are many other matters for the National Association to take in hand. Consideration and action have been given to the evils suffered by flour exporters, and regulations formulated and adopted which have become universally observed. The great improvement in the present form of export bill of lading, over the old, may be attributed to the persistent effort of the National

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.



LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,
SUPERIOR, WIS.
6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

Daisy Roller Mill Co.,
Proprietors.

DAISY ROLLER MILLS,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.

THE ROCKFORD HOTEL, CHICAGO, 222 S. Clark Street (opposite Post Office)
European Plan. 75c. and upward.
Neat, Clean and Homelike.

Milwaukee Bag Company MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
PAPER AND JUTE FLOUR SACKS.

Association. The Millers' Tracing Bureau, organized in 1891, has accomplished a great improvement in the prompt forwarding of export shipments and is deserving of much larger patronage and support than it receives.

The Association has done much for the benefit of the trade in securing favorable legislation on various subjects. The repeal of the obnoxious regulations governing the collection of drawbacks on jute sacks exported with flour and modification of the duty on same has effected a saving to millers, during the past few years, equal to nearly a half million dollars.

Considerable benefit has been derived through the prosecution by the Association of complaints and claims of its members against tricky or dishonest flour buyers. Such cases are reported and members thus become posted regarding irresponsible dealers. The Association has accomplished something in transportation matters,

but its action in this direction might have been far more beneficial had all the leading flour shippers been members and given their strong support to it.

A great deal of good has resulted from various reform measures and business methods that have been introduced by the Association among its members, such as the agreement regulating the charge for sacked flour, now generally observed by spring wheat millers.

The history of The Millers' National Association, and its success in benefitting members and the trade, is unparalleled; its record in the past is a guarantee for the future. Every miller in the United States owes some obligation for favors he has received at its hands; he owes his support for the future to an organization which has and will continue to protect and cultivate his interests. He needs insurance against patent litigation, just as he does against fire loss. If but one patent suit is encountered, the cost for "retainer"

alone, for an attorney to commence his defense, or, if for reasons of economy or policy, settlement is made with the claimant by payment of license tribute, will be greater than membership for life in the Association.

The expense of membership is trifling compared with the benefits received. Where one dollar is spent in support of the Association, hundreds are saved in patent litigation alone. The cost at present is as follows: Membership fee, \$10.00 per unit of daily capacity, one hundred barrels or fraction thereof constituting a unit. The annual dues, payable on the 15th of January, cannot, under the Constitution, exceed \$5.00 per unit of daily capacity, and are fixed by the Executive Committee, according to the needs of the treasury.

The present membership embraces the leading mills in twenty-one states, having an aggregate daily output of about 125,000 barrels of flour. If but one-fourth of the mills in this

country were members of the Association, the cost PER MILL for annual dues would not exceed \$2.00 (which surely is too small to keep anyone out), and the Association would have ample means, besides the powerful influence, to enable it to multiply its benefits.

Those who decline to lend a hand in this good work because they claim "the Association does not accomplish all that it should," condemn themselves for not enabling it to do more by their help. If they will join, co-operate in the work, give work to do, and support the action of the Association, far more can be accomplished.

It is not fair to throw the burden upon others, enjoy the result of their labors and, while refusing to assist, complain at their efforts. If the present plan of organization or method of operation can be improved upon, why not improve it? The constitution and laws are all easily susceptible of amendment and the doors to membership are wide open to all."

THE Secretary of the Michigan State Millers' Ass'n has sent the following circular letter to the millers of the State:

To Michigan Millers:

Acting in concert with Mr. E. E. Perry, Secretary of the Winter Wheat Millers' League, to further the interests of American Millers in the direction of broader markets for American flour, along lines marked out by that organization, I have mailed a copy of the enclosed circular letter to the 24 candidates for Congress on the Republican and Democratic tickets in Michigan.

I now ask you to take the matter up and make it a personal one with both nominees in your respective districts; using the facts set forth in the letter as a basis for your appeal. Over 250 millers in Michigan will receive this letter, and if each one will take hold of the matter in earnest during these closing days of the campaign, sufficient pressure will be brought to bear to secure a pledge from every would-be Congressman in the State to favor such legislation as is asked. With such a pledge offered to constituents scattered throughout their districts, in advance of election, it will not be a difficult matter to keep them in line when action is required in the House.

It is much easier to secure recognition and get an answer before election than it will be after, therefore attend to this matter now.

The Michigan State Millers' Association, an organization composed of the principal milling firms of this state, desiring to supplement and aid in the work which has been undertaken by The Winter Wheat Millers' League of America, begs leave to submit the following statement of facts, prepared by that organization, and respectfully ask that you give the matter your consideration, and at as early a date as possible, state whether you would be in favor of such legislation as is asked, in the event of your being honored by an election to Congress:

"There will be submitted to the next Congress a request for legislation in the interest of the milling industry of America. The measure will be retaliatory in effect, for the purpose of aiding in the removal of discriminating custom duties, by certain foreign countries, against the product of the American mills. On the very day of the passage of the Wilson bill by the House of Congress, France advanced her tariff duty, already prohibitory, on American flour. Other European countries have attempted similar legislation and will ultimately carry out their threats unless our government takes some action.

"By the abrogation of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, by the recent tariff legislation, our millers have been deprived of a market for at least 1,000,000 barrels of flour annually in Cuba alone, where the old tariff duty on flour has been restored. These are only a few examples of the alacrity with which all countries seize upon an excuse to discriminate against American flour.

"In presenting the claims of the American miller for official recognition, we desire to direct attention to a few facts regarding this great interest.

"The milling industry is the largest in the United States in point of capital and help employed, as shown by the eleventh census. Our mills have ample capacity to convert into flour every bushel of wheat grown in this country, and like the railroads and farming interests, the milling industry is spread over the entire country, being confined to no particular section.

"In 1835, flour represented 97 per cent of the wheat exports from the United States. That per cent has steadily declined until flour represents now about 30 per cent of the wheat exports—a decline of 67 per cent in the face of a constantly increasing capacity to manufacture flour in this country. In 1892, the wheat exports amounted to 225,665,812 bushels, of which 157,280,351 bushels went as raw material, and 68,385,461 bushels as the manufactured product. In 1893, the exports amounted to 191,912,634 bushels, of which 117,121,109 bushels was in the shape of raw material. Were it possible to export this as flour, the saving to our country would be from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, the cost of manufacture. Of this amount the greater part would be paid out in labor.

"The agricultural interests of our country would be equally affected with the millers in the extension of our markets for flour, as a larger local demand for wheat would naturally follow an increased demand for flour, and competition among millers for the grain would enhance its value. Further than this, the farmer would be able to obtain mill offal at a much reduced figure, owing to a larger production, and thus be able to feed more live stock.

"A number of foreign countries, large consumers of breadstuffs, chief among which are France and Germany, maintain a tariff duty on American flour, double that charged on American wheat. The consumers of bread in those countries prefer American flour on account of its superiority, but the discrimination noted, prohibits our flour entering their markets.

"The American miller has never asked any form of pro-

tection, nor does he now, but he does ask, and justly too, that the government, while legislating to admit raw material free for other industries, take steps to prevent his raw material from leaving the very mill door.

"The millers of this country are thoroughly organized and are awake to the wrong done them by refusal on the part of our government to recognize the justness of their demands. The extension of their markets can only be accomplished through governmental aid."

Very respectfully,

M. A. REYNOLDS, Secy.

THE following circular letter has been sent to members of the Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association by Secretary Gallagher:

Dear Sir:

At the annual meeting of this Association, held in Kansas City June 12, 1894, it was decided that every member be constituted a committee of one to secure the pledges of congressional candidates throughout the states and territories represented by the Association, to support a bill before the next congress looking to the extension of markets for American flour.

You understand that it is not the plan of this Association to seek the enactment of a protective law in the interests of flour milling. Protection is not the object desired. It is the belief of this Association, and of other millers' organizations, that the discriminating legislation of several nations against American flour interests demands retaliation, and we demand of the congressional candidates, to whom our support will be given, pledges that they will vote for the enactment of such retaliatory measures.

The prosperity of a manufacturing industry, the value of the annual product of which is \$100,000,000 greater than the value of the combined iron and steel manufacturing interests of the country, demands such legislation, and we must look to the agricultural states for the influence necessary to move Congress in our behalf.

As a committeeman of this Association, by virtue of your membership, you should promptly lay this matter before the Congressional candidates of your district, being sure to secure the pledge of the candidate of the dominant party, without delay, advising the undersigned of the fact at once.

Farmers and grain handlers should also be moved to act in this matter. The milling demand for wheat, as everyone connected with the trade knows is far more productive of profit than any other branch of the trade. It has this year kept our wheat from 5 to 10 cents per bushel above an export

basis, regardless of the fact that our wheat is in favor and our flour in disfavor abroad. This point should be made clear to your farmer patrons and their support secured in this campaign.

We care nothing for politics, but, quoting an old but serviceable commercial phrase, "It's business we are after." Pick the winner if you have to pledge every man in the field; and please do so and report at once.

THE MILLERS OF TEXAS ORGANIZED.

THE flour millers of Texas met in executive session at Dallas, Sept. 15, to organize a state association.

The following mills were represented: Terrell Milling company, Terrell; Keel Milling company, Vernon; Quanah Mill and Elevator company, Quanah; Landa Roller Mill company, New Braunfels; Alliance Milling company, Denton; Lone Star Milling company, Gainesville; Cameron Milling and Elevator company; Alliance Milling company, Sherman; Crescent Palace Flour mill, Weatherford; Wichita Mill and Elevator company, Wichita Falls; Brady Mill and Elevator company, Gainesville; Collin County Milling company, McKinney; E. O. Stanard Milling company, Dallas; Corsicana Mill and Elevator company.

The name chosen for the organization was the Millers' Association or the State of Texas, every manufacturer of flour being eligible to membership. The following officers were elected: President, Wm. Cameron, of Waco; First Vice President, James Garitty, of Corsicana; Second Vice President, J. W. Cooke, of Denton; Third Vice President, D. C. Brady, of Gainesville; Secretary and Treasurer, M. L. Kaufman, of Dallas.

The following committees were appointed: Executive, composed of the five officers and Mr. Landa, of New Braunfels and Mr. Burroughs of McKinney. Committee on Insurance—Messrs. Kaufman, of Dallas, McDonald, of Fort Worth, and Landa, of New Braunfels. Committee on Freight and Transportation—Messrs. Garitty, of Corsicana, Landa, of New Braunfels, and Cameron, of Waco.

The objects of the association are stated to be the protection of the trade against unjust discrimination in freights, unity of action looking to the strengthening of credits and the maintenance of prices and any steps looking to the general improvement of the trade.

The question of freight rates was discussed in an informal way and the committee appointed on that subject was given the widest scope in their

investigation. They will inquire into both state and interstate rates and will recommend such changes as they think necessary to protect the business. After considerable discussion as to the time which should be allowed customers, thirty days was agreed on as the limit of the association and the Secretary was instructed to write to the associations in Kansas and Missouri to see if they will not agree to lend a helping hand in the enforcement of the rule.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

SOUTHERN MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of Tennessee and Kentucky millers was held in the Chamber of Commerce building at Nashville, Tenn., September 12th. W. A. Campbell, of Chattanooga, acted as Chairman, and E. H. Adams, of Bowling Green, Ky., was appointed Secretary. The meeting was very interesting and various matters of importance were brought to the attention of those present. The officers chosen are, President, W. A. Campbell, of Chattanooga; Vice President, Joseph Le Compte, of Lexington, Ky.; Secretary, B. M. Hord, of Nashville, Tenn.

THE North Missouri Millers' Ass'n was to have held a meeting on Oct. 2d, at the St. James hotel, St. Louis, but, owing to the absence of President William Pollock, who was detained at home on account of sickness, and the further fact that but few millers were present, the meeting was postponed. Secretary Wayland explained that another meeting would be called.—*Modern Miller.*

News Notes.

A 5,000-BARREL mill is being planned by Wheeling, W. Va., parties.

J. G. CULPEPPER bought the old mill at Fort Valley, Ga., and remodeled it.

THE Hume Milling Co., at Bowling Green, Ky., will rebuild their mill recently burned.

A LARGE warehouse is in the course of erection for the Oakesdale flour mill, at Oakesdale, Wash.

C. W. McDANIEL will rebuild his burned mill at Franklin, Ind., and increase the capacity to 200 barrels.

It is reported that the Red Crown flour mills of Albany, Ore., intend to increase their capacity.

THE 100-barrel mill for Eital Bros., at Bridgeport, Wash., has been completed and placed in operation.

THE Idaho Milling Co., of Idaho Falls, Idaho, are contemplat-

ing increasing the capacity of their mill.

THE Nashville and Chattanooga Ry. Co., will build an elevator at Bridgeport, Ala., at a cost of \$15,000.

THE Peacock Mill Co. have recently made extensive repairs and improvements in their mill at Milton, Wash.

THE Winona Mill Co., at Winona, Minn., will rebuild their 1,500-barrel mill, which was burned last year.

THE Pacific Coast Elevator Co. will rebuild their 1,000,000 bushel elevator recently burned at Portland, Oregon.

THE Rock Island Elevator at Kansas City will be completed and ready for business, January 1st. It is to have a capacity of 500,000 bushels.

H. W. BOONE has purchased the Sprague, Ore., Roller Mills, and will remodel and improve the same, and also increase the capacity to 200 barrels per day.

GEO. L. CARTER, of Pulaski, Va., has placed an order for milling machinery for three distinct mills all in his State, one located at Graham Forge, Wythe Co., of 75-barrels capacity, one at Max Meadows of 75-barrels, and one at Beverly Mills of 50-barrels capacity.

NELSON MARTIN, of Spokane, Wash., has let a contract for a 100-bbl. daily capacity flour mill at Marshall Junction, 7 miles below Spokane, on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. He purchased the mill building erected at that place by Geo. Davis, five years ago, and the machinery will be immediately shipped and put in operation. The mill will be run by water-power. An elevator with a capacity of 80,000 bushels adjoins the mill.

EXCAVATIONS have been begun at the corner of Twelfth avenue south-east and Brook street, Minneapolis, for a storage warehouse and elevator which is to be erected for S. S. Linton & Co., the owners of the Midway elevator, by the firm of Honstain Bros., general contractors. The building is to cost \$50,000, and the contract provides for a storage capacity of 600,000 bushels and an elevator capacity of 200,000, making an addition of 800,000 bushels to the total grain storage capacity of the city.

Mill Fires.

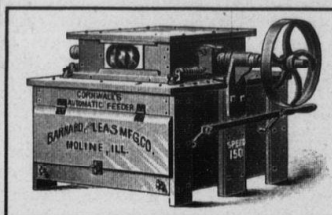
THE Fulton grist mill, at Fulton, Ia., burned Oct. 12th. Loss \$3,000.

THE gristmill at Blakely, Ga., owned by Capt. W. H. Stuckey, burned Oct. 1.

THE St. Paul & Kansas City Grain elevator at Persia, Ia., burned Sept. 18.

THE flouring mill of R. C. Stone, at Republic, Mo., burned

THE NEW CORNWALL Automatic Shake Feeder. BEST ON EARTH.



UPTON, DARBY & SON, Millers.
SENECA, MD., August 16, 1894.
Messrs. Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co.,
MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIRS—Find inclosed check to pay for Double Feeder. We have had it in operation but a week, but it is long enough to satisfy us of its excellence. We have tried a number of feeders, but none equals yours in simplicity and excellence of work done.

Respectfully,
UPTON DARBY & SON.

Is a Slow Motion Feeder. Corrugated Feed Board are circular, rocking from a common center; hence no wave motion, and a positive, even flow. Feed stopped or started by one movement of a lever. Eccentrics are self-lubricating. Can be fitted to any make of rolls. Is made of ash, and handsomely finished. Is simple, strong, durable and cheap. Write for prices and mention this paper.

ADDRESS

BARNARD & LEAS MFG. CO.
MOLINE, ILL.

PATENTS

FOR INVENTIONS.

Equal with the interest of those having claims against the government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

Obtain Patents in the United States and all Foreign Countries, Conduct Interferences, Make Special Examinations, Prosecute Rejected Cases, Register Trade-Marks and Copyrights, Render Opinions as to Scope and Validity of Patents, Prosecute and Defend Infringement Suits, Etc., Etc.

If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
618 F STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
P. O. BOX 463. **JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney.**

✂ Cut this out and send it with your inquiry. —B

Oct. 1st. Loss \$60,000; insurance small.

THE grist mill at Cotton Plank, Ark., owned by Chas. Mecham, operated by Will Watson, burned Oct. 6.

C. E. PIERCE's grist mill at Lawrence, Wis., burned Sept. 27. Loss \$12,000; insured \$4,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE elevator of Ward & Currier at Gardner, Kan., burned Sept. 29th. Loss \$10,000. A new elevator of larger capacity will be built.

THE grain elevator of E. S. Tuttle at Norwalk, O. burned Sept. 23, together with 10,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of oats, and other grain. Loss \$10,500 insurance \$6,500. The

building was owned by the Huron County Banking Co.

THE elevator of the Pacific Elevator Co., at Wood Lake, Minn., burned Oct. 13. There were 18,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator, most of which is a total loss. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE Lidgerwood Mill Company's flour mill at Lidgerwood, N. D., burned Oct. 15th. The loss is \$20,000; partially insured. The mill was full of wheat and flour at the time.

THE FIRE LOSSES in the United States and Canada during the month of September amounted to \$10,150,000, of which about \$1,128,000 was contributed by the milling and allied industries.



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O. C. KROMPAS, Business Manager.

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MILWAUKEE, OCTOBER, 1894.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

HOW SHALL THE PATENT LAWS BE AMENDED?

AT the Annual Meeting of the Millers' National Association, the amendment of the patent laws came up for discussion, and a committee was appointed to suggest such changes and improvements as would rid us of the most undesirable features of the present system, and at the same time make it impossible to revive old patents and make them live issues to conflict with more recent inventions. The writer has been giving the question much study and thought, and like the anti-option bill, finds obstacles at every turn. When a patent case gets into court, it depends much upon the ideas of the court itself, and his method of reasoning, and possibly the last case tried by this court may have a bearing upon his method of reasoning in this the patent case—now this leads up to one angle of the situation, which is that all patent cases should be tried by a court dealing exclusively with patents. This court to consist of five or seven judges, all of a mechanical turn of mind, appointed for life or good behavior, and to this court all patent cases shall be appealed. Surely the income of the Patent office is sufficient to warrant the expense necessary to carry

on such a tribunal. The judges to be selected exclusively upon their fitness for such a position. As at present conducted, the trial of a patent case is little less than a farce. Not one judge in twenty is fitted by study or experience to grasp the mechanical effect or results of certain combinations of machinery, as to whether they are new and valuable or otherwise. The attorneys on patent cases nowadays are specialists. Why should not the judges be specialists also? We believe in the recent decision of Judge Achison in one of the Edison cases, which is a new departure, at the same time is in the line of reform; he says: "The process of development in manufactures creates a constant demand for new appliances, which the skill of the ordinary workman and engineers is generally adequate to devise, and which, indeed, are the natural and proper out-growth of such development. Each step forward prepares the way for the next; and each is usually taken by spontaneous trials and attempts in an hundred different places. To grant a single party a monopoly of every slight advantage made, except where the exercise of invention somewhat above the ordinary mechanical or engineering skill is distinctly shown, is unjust in principle and injurious in its consequences."

On Oct. 5th, 1894, there were 331,163 live patents; these are increasing daily, for the reason that the number of issues per diem has steadily increased during the past 17 years, so that where there were only about 200 or 300 per day then, they run nearly two or three times that number now. The best authorities estimate that not more than 18 to 20 % of those issued cover devices actually put into use. Therefore there are now above 275,000 practically useless patents now in the Patent Office—and the number daily increasing. What shall be done to rid us of these useless articles that are a standing menace to manufacturers all over the country? Cannot some way be devised to put an end to this accumulation? Our columns are open to discussions on this matter.

THE RIVERSIDE CODE.

WE desire the attention of all interested in the export trade to the change of "ad" regarding prices of this Standard Code. The great regulator at the helm of the *Northwestern Miller*, finding he could not get control of the exclusive sale of this book, after acting as sales agent on a liberal commission, seeks by unmerchantable

methods to destroy its value to the publishers. Ever since the return of our little friend from his Russian trip, Czar methods seem to have taken possession of his little soul and given him the impression that his province on earth is to attack any and all things with his little pen, that does not at once give way to his little wishes and ideas, it matters not how formidable the undertaking, the "pisen" is ready, the pen is loaded and squirt she goes, and woe to the unlucky person or object at which it is aimed. senators, congressmen, governors, legislators, boards of trade, associations, or individuals, all are alike doomed when he dons his weapons of war, and makes an attack—in his opinion. And while his elements of warfare are somewhat like the Chinese used against the Japs, are more disagreeable than dangerous. The prices of the Riverside Code are lower than any other publication of the kind ever issued, of equal value, and the efforts of the *N. W. Miller* to belittle it will be fruitless. Every buyer gets the full worth of his money.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission case between the New Ulm Milling Co. of New Ulm, Minn., and the Chicago and Northwestern road, involving a dispute over milling in transit charges and rate on flour, was settled without a hearing. It is understood that the railroad company made satisfactory concessions.

THERE has lately been finished in Baltimore, Md., one of the most complete establishments in the country for the storage of flour, etc. Shipments arriving in Baltimore by the Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, Baltimore & Potomac, Canada Southern Line, Union Line, Anchor Line, and Empire Line, can be forwarded directly to the warehouses of this company, the Terminal Warehouse Co., and when desired negotiable warehouse receipts are issued. The company was formed by the Northern Central Railway Co. and a number of Baltimore merchants. On freight coming over this road, free storage with insurance against loss by fire, is given by shippers. Ten days are allowed on flour received. The flour warehouse is 95x186 feet and six stories in height, with a storage capacity of 75,000 barrels of flour. Modern hoisting equipment, together with ample railway tracks, freight platforms and driveways, provide for the prompt, careful and economical handling of large quantities of merchandise. The boilers,

pumps, etc., which supply the necessary steam-power, are located in a separate fire-proof building, and as the warehouse is of superior construction and equipped with various safeguards against fire, the company is enabled to issue policies of insurance at low rates on merchandise stored within it. The officers of the Terminal Warehouse Co. are: Robert H. Powell, President; Robert M. Wylie, Vice-president; and Samuel W. Lippincott, Secretary and Treasurer.—*Millers' Review*.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1894.

The following from the Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of September, 1894, as compared with the same month of 1893.

	1894.		1893.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley	306,295	\$160,800	701,223	\$343,292
Corn	432,412	230,958	3,753,340	1,785,978
Oats	33,889	12,092	2,805,475	953,655
Rye	6,309,205	3,584,281	11,129,082	14,519
Wheat				7,826,796
Total	7,081,801	\$4,018,031	18,423,159	\$10,924,240

There were also exported during the month of September, 1894:

16,338 bbls. corn meal valued at \$ 51,933
1,394,431 lbs. oat meal valued at 33,023
1,303,732 bbls. wheat flour valued at 4,543,520

Showing a decrease in value of exports under September, 1893, of \$9,506,379.

WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and the *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of Breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named.

	AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.	
	Oct. 1, 1894.	Oct. 1, 1893.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Afloat for United Kingdom	7,840,000	11,100,000
do.	9,400,000	8,300,000
Afloat for Continent	9,400,000	14,000,000
Afloat for orders	9,200,000	
Total afloat	26,440,000	33,400,000
In store, United Kingdom	23,600,000	29,200,000
do.	8,000,000	9,500,000
In store, other countries	6,700,000	10,300,000
In store, Russia	12,500,000	14,600,000
Total European supplies	77,240,000	97,000,000

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

	Oct. 1, 1894.		Oct. 1, 1893.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flour in Canada—equal	361,500		515,000	
Flour in U. S.—east	7,175,700		7,050,000	
Flour in U. S.—west	450,000		418,500	
Wheat in Canada	6,549,000		4,228,700	
Wheat in U. S.—east	99,709,200		77,165,000	
Wheat in U. S.—west	13,005,000		8,735,500	
Total	127,911,000		98,713,300	

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

BUFFALO.

CHICAGO shippers never miss an opportunity to pitch into the Buffalo Elevating Association, and have so trained the press associations, having headquarters there, that they talk like a lot of parrots. Lately they have tried the foolish scheme of sending several cargoes of barley to Oswego and then making a great fuss about it, in the vain hope of reducing elevating rates here. Now the fact is canal freights have gone down more than elevating rates have advanced, and as a further proof that the "robbers' roost" at the head of Lake Michigan is bluffing it is only necessary to say that when elevating was done for nothing at this port, Chicago furnished less grain than it does at present. Oswego is dead as far as every competency with this port for transshipment of grain is concerned. Everybody knows the elevator fight here is off and that the floaters have signed to keep up rates until the closing of navigation. The price agreed upon has been sufficient to compensate them for laying up. Not a cent has been made in this business and still the cry is "blood suckers." It may be possible that this fight will open up fresh and strong next year, but I think the elevator-building fever is over for ten years to come. A number of elevators have been paying a rebate of 50c per thousand to get the business, but this abuse has been checked by an order to report all cargoes to Leonard Dodge, who will send the vessels to the houses he sees fit. This is a sensible move.

The new marine elevator is what the scooper would call a daisy. It was completed on the 10th of this month, and on the 11th the first cargo was elevated. Just one hour and twenty minutes was taken up in elevating 18,000 bushels of wheat. This, for new machinery, is the best record ever made on the creek.

The sharp click-click of the boys matching pennies was the only sound disturbing the sleepy "skelper" or the dreamy clerk on 'change last week. The game is catchy. It was very amusing to listen to the comments of a Mr. Murphy from Chicago, upon the boyishness of this "flip-game." He thought a few bootblacks could skin the whole crowd in an hour's time. If this thing keeps on some enterprising gentleman of leisure, like John Allen, will ask permission to set up a game on 'change.

Pillsbury's Buffalo manager, Art. Safford, introduced the manager Hubbard of the Minneapolis office on 'change a week ago.

In the way of winter wheat for milling we are doing nothing, everything goes for feed. Choice red wheat, and the receipts are all of that quality, are sold to go into the country for this purpose, while millers stand by, refusing even to look at it. Thus wheat is going to advance from its present price, 56c on track.

The corn trade has never been so dull as during the past month. From 60c down to 55c not enough sales are made to establish a price in store. Track receipts were peddled out at 56c@57c, but as it was mostly on a through-billing rate it was considerably cheaper than that in store. Now, that consumers have adopted wheat for feeding, it is not likely that 50 cent corn would create any better demand for the latter article.

As soon as the new spring wheat came in dealers showed great anxiety to get rid of the old crop, and so eager were they that there was no difference between the price of old and new. Later a change came over the market, millers refused to look at new wheat, and when the old Duluth offerings were held at 6c above what was considered a fair value, Chicago 1 northern and No. 2 spring took a hand in the fight. The trade in this wheat reached a proportion far beyond expectations, and for weeks nothing else was used. Old 1 northern, from Chicago, sold between 59c and 60c, while Duluth 1 hard was held at 67c, and old 1 northern Duluth 65c. By the time this letter reaches your readers old wheat will have passed into oblivion, as there are indications already of millers stocking up with new wheat.

Niles Case, Capt. Depuy and another light weight, together with half a dozen no-accounts, declared a month ago that on a certain day the rate of freight on wheat would be advanced to 33½c to New York. That rate was not touched, on the contrary it is down to 23½c, with over two hundred boats, representing 2,000,000 bushels, laying in the canal idle. And now these same wisacres are advocating the building of a canal elevator to cost \$40,000. Not a dollar could they put into such a venture, but their willingness to show people how to run it reminds one of Steve Sherman's deals. To hell with the forwarder! They can't come into this elevator scheme. But who is to contract this grain? Not N. Case or Capt. Depuy. Perhaps Sid. Finn will manage it for them, chosen on account of his lamb-

like patience with the canal; or perhaps Orf. Crandell. Then who is to furnish the money? That settles it.

Mr. F. J. Sawyer has returned from Europe, much improved in health.

Imagine the vast power and the enormous profits to be derived from the tunnel enterprise at the Falls. Think of 500,000 horse power to be let loose at \$15.00 per horse power per year, \$7,500,000! The company talked of \$30.00 per horse power and have cut that in two. The work will not cost over \$4,000,000, and this enterprise was begging for subscribers in Buffalo three years ago. But at that time there were other sure investments, such as the "Saline process," the "Rochester electric scheme" and many others, all winners. Then came "Telephotos," the latest; profits will be divided later on the last fake.

Poor Steve Sherman was in the city a few days ago, asking permission to mortgage the small property of his children. Aged, worn and whitened beyond all belief, his appearance would certainly have caused a tinge of pity to those who were instrumental in sending him to prison, had they met this once bright and promising business man face to face, as I did, on his arrival in Buffalo. But opinion is divided as to his guilt and he has yet to tell the story of the peculiar business methods of Sherman & Co., of which he was a special partner. That history he will never unfold, as it might injure his brother Will, in Canada.

Mr. Fred McMullen, one of our brightest young grain men (although an old stager as far as the knowledge of the business is concerned) has returned from his wedding journey, looking decidedly chipper and first-class in every respect.

Receipts of flour are again heavy, and for two weeks past the amount on the docks and in store houses have not been less than half a million barrels at any time. This represents quite a heavy amount of floating capital, and the chances are that before navigation closes every inch of available room in this city will be occupied for storage purposes.

Wm. Petrie, one of the land marks of Buffalo, has been removed. He worked up to almost the last moment of his life, which extended over a period of 84 years. During that time he has watched the canal from the toll-path and the forwarder's office fully 75 years. His father was a canal long before the great ditch extended to Buffalo, and Wm. Petrie, was only 8 years of age when he drove a team on the canal. Coming to Buffalo, he went into the forwarding business with A. S. Carpenter, and

afterwards with Gib. Green. For the past two years he has been an insurance solicitor for canal business. Mr. Petrie was married four times. He was always honorable.

Mr. George Urban is always happy, but it is sometimes a little difficult to put on a smiling face when things political fail to move just as he wishes. It does not worry him to keep all the irons in the fire hot.

Smutty wheat from Duluth is the rule now, and it is causing no end of complaint. It is strange that this wheat is graded No. 1 hard and 1 northern in Duluth. Buffalo will be compelled to make a kick very soon.

Flour is considerably lower than last month. Our best spring patents are not selling above \$3.50, and winter \$2.65, in car loads. This is the cheapest price since before the war. Now, while this is true of patents, the low grades are getting so close and are in so much better demand that millers are not complaining. Take for instance Newman's "Stone Mill," which is going at \$2.10@2.25 per bbl., and the firm cannot make enough of it to supply the demand. "Billy" Andrews has orders to let this grade alone and take care of the family flour. Some excellent reports are coming in of Mr. Andrews' work on the last trip, and Mr. C. W. Newman has not been heard to grumble for at least a month. The growls come mostly from the Falls, and it is evident some of the Northwestern agencies are giving them a great drubbing down east, especially Boston.

Buffalo is to have an electric carnival next year.

O. G. Spann, of Spann & Chandler, is the barley king of Buffalo. This comes of straight dealing, coupled with a faculty he has of knowing exactly what buyers want. Mr. Spann expects to do a big Canadian business this year, if the crop there turns out as good as the samples received thus far, and the price is not held at 10c above western. It will have to be mighty fine in color if it beats the western article.

R. Newell has gone on his annual duck shooting expedition and will not be back for a month. In the meantime speculators will be compelled to use their own judgment. There is no denying the fact that "Bob" is a born speculator, having all his life, since he quit the newspaper business, been engaged in furnishing the public with market quotations. This, and an occasional shoot, are his hobbies. He knows no other pleasure. For a year past he has been "dead right" on the markets, and if his friend Farnum can ever induce him to go to Chicago an ovation awaits him there. Mr.

McNiven, his partner, is fully competent to run the house in his absence, but his line is principally stocks and bonds, in which he has no equal in Buffalo.

DULUTH.

THE past four weeks have been filled with more than usual activity in milling and grain articles in this city, and stand out prominently as the busiest period during the past twelve months. The mills have been grinding at a fairly good rate of speed and so far have disposed of their output. There is still, however, no boom in the flour market, but on the contrary it is with exceeding difficulty that stocks can be worked off at anything like a paying figure. There have been several factors in favor of the business, among others, a fairly good export trade and low rates by lake and across the ocean. Prices on flour abroad are low, lower, in fact, than they have ever been quoted before, and it does not follow by any means that the flour shipments to the other side have all been on orders. The contrary is true, a great deal of the stuff has been sent on consignment, as millers think that prices cannot possibly drop any lower than they are.

The millers at the head of the lake can console themselves in the thought that if it is with difficulty that they can keep their sheds empty, it must be an immense task for mills in the interior, less fortunately situated, to dispose of their stock on a paying basis. The rates from Duluth, eastward by water and rail, are within 2½ cents of the lowest rate which has ever been quoted to the millers here, and it is believed that special rates are given inside of the car quotations. The outlook for the next 30 days, while by no means specially bright, is not discouraging. During the remaining navigable season, all the stock possible will be sent forward to consuming and shipping centers and, as a consequence, the mills will be kept busy. A peculiar feature of the business is the extraordinary prices that millers are obliged to pay for grain. The Duluth market is now, and has been for some time past, the highest market in the country, standing at but one-half cent lower than New York for December. Higher than Chicago by several points, and it is believed by millers that the maximum rate, for some time at least, has been reached.

The production, receipts and shipments of flour and receipts and shipments of wheat, at the head of the lake during September as compared with the same month of the two previous years, are shown as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		
	1894.	1893.	1892.
Flour produced, Superior bbls.	261,014	109,314
Flour produced, Duluth, bbls.	106,819	98,112	80,374
Flour received, bbls.	617,438	803,322	490,556
Wheat received, bushels	4,907,291	5,109,949	5,647,105

	SHIPMENTS.		
	1894.	1893.	1892.
Flour, bbls.	917,804	848,455	551,310
Wheat, bus.	4,497,839	3,328,041	3,653,794

Manager Church, of the Imperial mill, stated to me yesterday that in his opinion the mills will continue to run for the next 30 or 60 days, at about the same capacity that they have been for the past four weeks. While he sees nothing especially encouraging, yet he says there will be a steady demand as long as the lakes remain open. Referring to the new crop, he is of the opinion that the total amounts to about 100,000,000 bushels in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and it has averaged in grading better than the crops of previous seasons. "Still the price of wheat in Duluth, all things considered," said he, "is higher than at any other point in the northwest, yet there will be considerable of the grain fed to stock by farmers throughout the wheat belt. I know of a number of interior mills that are now busily grinding, almost entirely on feed which is utilized by stock growers. It is a new factor in the situation and there is no telling how much wheat will be drawn for this purpose, yet I do not apprehend that there will be a very large amount." Mr. Church was asked what he thought of the retaliatory measures about to be inaugurated by the southern countries on account of recent legislative measures. He said that it would have a tendency to materially curtail the output of flour from this country. "This," said he, "is not wholly a partisan argument, but an actual fact which confronts us. We have a large territory eliminated from our market and, just at the present time, we cannot afford to lose any countries which are favorably disposed toward our products."

Following are the quotations at the mills for car lots per barrel of 196 pounds:

First Patents, in wood	\$3.15@3.25
Second patents, in wood	3.00@3.10
Fancy bakers', in wood	2.20@2.30
Export bakers', in wood	2.05@2.10
Low grades, in bags	1.60@1.70

A discount is made from flour in wood in favor of sacks as follows: On 20 and 40-lb. jute bags and 35-lb. cotton sacks, 2c; 40-lb. cotton sacks, 10c; paper sacks, 30c. In 24-lb. lb. cotton sacks, the price is the same as in wood. In half barrels, 30c extra is charged. When packages are furnished by the buyer, 30c@35c is deducted from the price in wood.

Mill feed is somewhat duller than it was and is now quoted f. o. b. at the mills: bran, \$12.00 to \$12.50; shorts, \$12.50 to \$13.00; middlings, \$14.75 to \$15.75, bran has been decidedly lower, a falling off from \$12.50 to \$11.75; although within the last few days, this staple has been looking up and some lots have been sold at former quotations. Almost all the mill feed turned out in this vicinity is sent to

New England states and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, in order to take advantage of the lake and water rates. There is but little demand for mill feed in this district as there is but little stock owned within a radius of 50 miles of Duluth. There is an increasing demand, however, from year to year, and the advisability of raising stock where feed can be obtained so cheaply, is becoming more apparent to farmers and dairymen, and it is predicted that within the next five years the local consumption will be very closely, if not equal, to the output. Recently the educators of Wisconsin sent out a commission designed to study the agricultural and dairy resources and possibilities of the state, and this commission, seeing at once the great benefit which would accrue to stock raisers at the head of the lakes, strongly recommend that more attention be given to this line of business. The great drawback, however, to raising cattle and other stock in this vicinity, is the short pasturing season and the very long, severe winters.

The present crop year has shown, however, that the farmers in the country, tributary to Duluth, have made up their minds that there is no big money in raising wheat at prevailing prices. They have also discovered that there are other cereals which can be raised with profit on the prairies of Minnesota and the Dakotas. This accounts for the large receipts of flax seed and barley during the past month. Last year during September, the receipts of barley were 27,927 bushels. This season the receipts for the same period are nearly one-half million bushels. Last year in September there were received here about 38,000 bushels of flax seed, while during September of this year, there was in the neighborhood of 450,000 bushels received. Secretary Wyman, of the board of trade, estimates that the receipts from the 1894 crop, in both these grains, will be from two to four times as heavy as that of 1893. Prices for both flax seed and barley have been higher, considering the cost of raising, than of wheat.

Freight rates have advanced materially since my last letter and are now held at 23½ cents on wheat to Buffalo, with a corresponding increase on all other commodities. The tendency is for higher freights, and before the last of this month a three cent rate will undoubtedly be paid to Buffalo. Rates on lumber and ore remain firm, ore at 90 cents and lumber at \$2.00 to Tondawanda and \$2.50 to Chicago. The first half of the shipping season was exceedingly dull for the vesselmen, but the last half will be far above the

average and the season will wind up with a big profit. The big passenger steamer, North West, President Hill's big boat, plying between Duluth and Buffalo, closed the season very successfully. In her 16 trips, she covered 25,000 miles and carried between 8,000 and 9,000 passengers, netting considerable money for her owners.

Some time ago Gen. Becker, of the state warehouse and railway commission, resigned his position, and since then a strong effort has been made to get Gov. Nelson to appoint a Duluth man. The board of trade has petitioned the governor to this effect, setting forth the big business done at the head of the lakes and the necessity of having a representative on this important commission at this place. Mr. Becker's resignation does not take effect, however, until the 1st of January, and the governor has announced that until that time he will make no choice of a successor. Following their usual tactics, Minneapolis and St. Paul will make a desperate effort to defeat the appointment of a Duluth man, if for no other reason than that he lives in Duluth. From a political standpoint, it has been intimated that the commissioner will be a Democrat and that he will hail from the southern part of the state.

The large receipts of flax seed has caused the Belt Line Elevator Co. to put in two large Monitor flax cleaners. Last week the machines were given a thorough test and were accepted. They are the most improved machines manufactured, and are regarded here as the finest machines of their kind in the northwest. Last week the Belt Line Company shipped 65,000 bushel flax seed which was cleaned by the machines, and it is thought to be the finest cargo ever sent out from this port. The Union Improvement Elevator Co. has also secured the machines and speak very highly of them.

W. B. Sheardown, of the Imperial mill, made a business trip to New York the 1st of this month and has just returned. He reports a little better feeling in the East and thinks the season will close fairly satisfactory to the manufacturers.

Duluth's magnificent new Board of Trade building is completed, so far as the exterior is concerned, and will be rapidly finished on the inside. The structure is very substantial and imposing, being not only adequate for all the requirements of the Board, but an adornment to the city.

The Duluth Board were never in a more prosperous condition than at present, or doing a finer business. Applications for membership are being made at almost every meeting and the

attendance at the business sessions is always large. Almost every man in the wheat and flour business in West Superior, is a member of this Board, and many of them have become members since the sample market has been established in Superior and the re-organization of that Board. Speaking of the probability of the success of the Superior Board, a prominent grain man said: "I cannot see how there is room for two successful boards of trade at the head of the lakes. Superior is making a great effort to put its Board on a paying and useful basis, but I have not yet heard satisfactory reasons for its existence. The business is done here and will continue to be done here for many reasons. The main arguments, so far as I can understand it, for the maintenance of the Superior Board, is that the great bulk of the wheat received at the head of the lakes, passes through that city before it reaches the elevators here. While that may be true, it is without any significance, so far as the necessity of a board over there is concerned. I have no quarrel with the gentlemen on the other side and would like to see them succeed in all their business affairs, but I am afraid if they attempt to make their Board a rival of the Duluth Board, they will fail."

One of the heaviest losses on the lakes, during the present season, was that of the steamer Ohio which collided with the schooner Ironton, 10 miles north of Presque Isle during the first week of this month. She was loaded with flour and was valued at \$38,000, exclusive of her cargo. The schooner with which she collided also sank and was valued at \$18,000.

Receipts of the new wheat have been very large for the past two weeks, notwithstanding the general disposition of the farmers to hold on, hoping for better prices. The berry this year is plump and very brittle. The new wheat requires delicate and skillful tempering before it is placed on the rollers, so that the bran can be separated from the middlings. Of course, this condition will be mellowed down with age, and an excellent product will be the result.

Manitoba wheat is getting into Duluth more freely than it ever has before. On one day there were 150 cars received, the grain being all bonded in elevator D. The first consignment arrived on the 5th of Sept. by the Northern Pacific, and during the remaining weeks of that month the bonded receipts amounted to about 250,000 bushels. For the first week of this month the receipts were heavy, equaling that of the three weeks of September. Most of this is shipped by Martin, Mitchell &

Co., of Winnipeg, who expect to export 25,000,000 bushels this year. About 4,000,000 bushels are expected to be shipped through Duluth. In September 176,000 bushels of bonded wheat were shipped from here—two cargoes of 180,000 bushels went to Montreal where they will be transferred to ocean vessels, and one cargo of 68,000 bushels was exported direct to London by Buffalo, N. Y. Local custom house officials have not been so busy in years past, as now.

R. M. Todd and family have moved to Duluth for residence. Mr. Todd is one of the well-known millers in West Superior, but comes across the bay in order to enjoy the better schools and more congenial surroundings here. Mr. Todd's choice is a natural one, for if one should be required to live in either Duluth or Superior, there could be but one choice. Mr. Todd will probably take his noon lunches in West Superior, and in this way hold his legal residence in that town.

It has finally been settled that there will be no new elevators erected in Duluth this season. Ignatius Donnelly, who secured the passage of a bill through the Minnesota legislature for the erection, at the expense of the State, of an elevator in Duluth to be run in the interest of the farmers, has been defeated on that proposition at every point and he has abandoned it. He then got the farmers together and resolved to build an elevator on some joint stock scheme, but at about that time Mr. Donnelly's political fences were in a bad state of repair, and he went to work at them. This elevator scheme was likewise abandoned and will probably not be resurrected. Indeed, with the great reduction of charges which has been made by all the elevator companies here there would be absolutely no excuse for another elevator company coming into the field. The present capacity is ample and the charges are at a minimum.

The Imperial mill, one of the finest plants in the country, has broken its own record, on Sept. 8th, in a run of 24 hours. The output was 6,520 barrels. A reduction of the output to the acreage of wheat gives a clearer idea of the day's product. It takes four and half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, or for the whole product of the day's run 29,340 bushels were required. At an average yield of 15 bushels per acre, it would take 1,956 acres, or about six ordinary-sized Minnesota farms if they were sowed all to wheat to produce the wheat ground in 24 hours in the Imperial mill. The value of the wheat ground was about \$17,017. To obtain the value of the output the wages of the men employed in the mill and the profit to

the manufacturers must be added.

A member of the Duluth Board of Trade stated to me this morning that the Board is preparing to handle more wheat during the present year, than at any time past during the history of the organization. The great bulk of this wheat, of course, will pass through the elevators to the local and export trade, but a large proportion of it will find its way into the mills at the head of the lakes. With the revival of business, which is already in sight, there will be an increased demand, consequently, there is a better feeling among the manufacturers, as well as with others in the grain business, and the year which began with a low business ebb, will be rounded out and completed, at least so far as the Duluth mills and interests are concerned, in a manner fairly satisfactory to millers and grain dealers. During his recent visit here, Mr. McKinley intimated that this is due to his peculiar theory of government, but whatever cause it may be, it is none the less welcome, and the politicians may settle it among themselves who should receive the credit, if credit is due any of them.

Duluth, Oct. 13. H. F. J.

SUPERIOR.

THE mills in this city have had a better run during the past four weeks and have turned out more flour than during any previous month in their history. The mills in operation have been: Lake Superior, Grand Republic, Freeman, Anchor, Minkota and Listman—indeed all the mills have been in operation more or less regularly. In September the output was 261,314 barrels against 109,314 barrels in 1893. The mills in Duluth last month turned out 106,819 barrels, and 98,112 barrels in September, 1893. For the first week of this month the output has been: Superior, 42,761 barrels; Duluth, 29,213 barrels, making a total of 71,974 barrels. This pressure will probably be kept up during the remaining part of the month and the prospects are that the aggregate will exceed that of September. But little more than a month remains of safe navigation and so long as the present favorable rates by water are given, eastern warehouses will be filled with more than the usual winter supply. At present the entire fleet of the lakes seems to be in commission, and the shipments, not only of flour but of wheat, ore and lumber were never more active. During September the business through the Sault canal was greatly in excess of the business of the same month last year, and there is a general re-

vival of business in all lines of trade.

The expectation that receipts would show a marked decline when the balance was struck at the end of the month, is not borne out by the figures which show that including course grains, September has a balance over the corresponding month of last year of 230,515 bushels. But this is far short of the expectations of the board of trade, as up to the time of the Hinckley fire and the cessation of receipts over the Eastern Minnesota, grains were arriving at a rate that promised to make the present the banner year in grain handling at the head of the lake. It was thought by some that the grain of the Northwest was going to Minneapolis, but reports of receipts at that point show no increase and the inference is unavoidable that either the estimates of the crops for Minnesota and the Dakotas was greatly over estimated or that the farmers are holding back for better prices. The latter proposition is not considered reasonable, however, as wheat raising has not yielded the profits for the past two seasons that would place the farmers in a position where they would be able to hold their grain if so disposed.

It was further expected that with the Eastern Minnesota tracks again in good condition for active operations a great quantity would arrive at this port that had been held back for lacking facilities, but there was no increase, receipts only maintaining a steady average since, and that below the figures prior to the great disaster.

The wheat in store in the public elevators on Monday of this week, on both sides of the bay, as well as at Minneapolis, is shown by the following statement issued by the board of trade:

Grades.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard wheat.....	1,807,054
No. 1 Northern wheat.....	1,109,300
No. 2 Northern wheat.....	216,598
No. 3 spring wheat.....	35,470
No grade spring wheat.....	5,001
Rejected and condemned wheat.....	31,456
Special bin wheat.....	195,934
Total wheat in store.....	3,400,792
Increase during the week.....	478,307
In store and afloat last year.....	3,552,050
Increase for the week last year.....	58,157
Stock of corn now in store.....	None
Stock of oats now in stock.....	70,237
Increase of oats during the week.....	23,945
Stock of rye now in store.....	19,365
Increase of rye during the week.....	11,886
Stock of barley now in store.....	955,272
Increase of barley during week.....	105,234
Stock of flax seed now in store.....	211,475
Increase of flax seed during week.....	83,000
Wheat in store at Minneapolis.....	8,630,747
Increase wheat at Minneapolis.....	1,179,265
Corn in store at Minneapolis.....	977
Oats in store at Minneapolis.....	193,910
Rye in store at Minneapolis.....	44,112
Barley in store at Minneapolis.....	13,934
Flax seed in store at Minneapolis.....	50,708

The shipments out of Superior are still active, with rates on wheat to Buffalo at 2 3/4 cents a bushel. The rate has been steadily advancing for the past two or three weeks and it is believed by vesselmen that they will be able to crowd it to 3 cents by the last of this month.

It did not require the visit of

William McKinley to Superior to call attention to some of the workings of the Wilson-Gorman law as passed by the last congress. Under the operation of the reciprocity feature of the McKinley law, American farm products were given a lower rate of duty by the Spanish authorities than that of other nations, and even than Spain by the treaty made in conformance of that law. The Wilson-Gorman law, repeals the reciprocity clause, and takes away from those nations with which we have made treaties, the benefits they derived under the treaties. Naturally they have annulled the treaties giving us special privileges for our products. The duty on American flour has been increased therefore, over 300 per cent and the trade of our millers with Cuba has been wiped out.

This effects the people of the great Northwest. Under the reciprocity treaty there had been built up within the last two years a trade in our flour worth nearly or quite \$3,000,000 a year, and it was steadily on the increase. The exports to Cuba under reciprocity increased from 114,447 barrels in 1891 to 616,406 barrels in 1893. All this flour, practically, was from Northwestern mills and much of it from the mills in this city. Now that trade, which was sufficient to keep several of the mills here busy for a greater portion of the year, is entirely withdrawn, the trade going back to the Spanish millers or to other countries. So far as this reference is concerned, no attempt is made to draw any political conclusion, but merely to state a fact as it is generally discussed by the millers as it affects their business. Considerable consuming territory has been eliminated with no immediate prospects of its restoration. Whether it is a result of "protection"—to Cuban millers, or an effort in the furtherance of "free trade," in this country, may be settled by the politicians.

A gentleman in this city, interested in flour and grain matters, who has just returned from a visit of the Canadian "Soo," states that the new lock is in the nature of a national scandal, that it is poorly constructed, at an exorbitant cost. He also states that there is a fine water power on the Canadian side, practically ready for use. There is a rumor that it has already been sold to New York parties, whom it is alleged, intend to inaugurate an industrial boom there, by the erection of great flouring mills, but this, the gentleman states, is somewhat doubtful. It is true, however, that the Keewatin millers, of Rat Portage, are figuring on the erection of new mills at

Montreal or Toronto, probably at the former city. It is claimed they were offered the Canadian Soo water power and would not take it. That point is not a natural wheat market, nor is there any wheat grown in that section. To obtain wheat the crop would have to be intercepted and in transit and that would cost too much, double the elevator charges and treble other fixed transportation charges. Besides, there is no market for the flour either east or west, and as for exporting, a mill there could not compete with mills at Montreal, and certainly not with the mills here.

The water on the American side of the canal is ready to be utilized. It is stated that the company owning the franchise, can sell power for \$6 per horse power per year. It is thought the Lake Superior mill, in this city, uses about 1,500 horse power. The first cost of this at the Soo would be \$8,400 per year. The cost here, it has been estimated, using coal screenings and the like and including all wage charges, would be about \$12,000 per year, hence, the question of power is about as thoroughly settled in Superior as it is at the canal. It has further been stated that the average cost of power to drive the Listman mill in Superior is about one cent per barrel, figuring the output at 600,000 bbls. per year, the total charge for power, light and heat, is given at \$10,200. Add at the Soo, cost of heat and light and power, and it would be found as cheap in Superior as there. That, of course, could not be said of Minneapolis or any other northwestern point as against the Soo; coal and coal slack being much cheaper at the head of Lake Superior than at any other city in the northwest, and this cheap fuel instead, of diminishing in quantity and advancing in price, will steadily increase in amount, and as a consequence, decrease in price.

Capt. Alex. McDougall, general manager of the American Steel Barge Co., of this city, has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, where he looked over the company's plant at that point. "Work on the Everett is well started," said the Captain, "and we expect to have her finished before the first of January. Details in regard to second Pacific barge are not yet completed."

The captain placed a force of men at work in the yards here and will rapidly complete the barge now on the docks, the 135, and will have that boat ready for service at the opening of navigation next season. The company is now negotiating for another large whaleback here, and it looks as though the yards would be kept busy from this time on. Mr. McDougall reports the lumber trade on the

coast as picking up and states that a great deal of flour is being exported. The latter article is becoming a large factor in western trade. China and Japan are using it in large quantities on account of the low prices which, though unfortunate at this time, will tend, however, to educate these people to the use of civilized food and in all probability, they will become extensive consumers. In some of the valleys on the Pacific slope, wheat has sold this fall for from 18 to 25 cents per bushel. This makes the price of flour proportionately low, and with the low freight rates into the Asiatic country, if unnatural barriers are not erected, something of an export trade might be worked up.

The receipts of soft coal at the head of the lake, while not quite up to the mark which had been set for this time by the coal companies are, nevertheless, very large. They show that, notwithstanding the agreement of Cleveland owners to hold out for a 50 cent rate on all Lake Superior coal, the movement during the month, when the agreement was supposed to have been in effect, was almost as large as during any previous month during the history of the canal. Shipments of soft coal from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1st, aggregate 1,487,757 net tons. This is almost equal to the figures fixed upon by the coal shippers for the full season. Soft and hard coal shipments together, up to Oct. 1, foot up 1,849,820 net tons, against 2,296,142 net tons on the same date in 1893.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Freeman Milling Co., the following officers were elected: Peter Deyo, C. E. Billquist, Homer T. Fowler, John L. Lewis and A. Ruyter. The only change made was the substitution of Mr. Ruyter for A. A. Freeman. The following officers were elected by the directors: President, Peter Deyo; vice-president, Howard Thomas; secretary, E. A. LeClair; treasurer, H. T. Fowler.

A. C. Clausen, official grain inspector at this point, has posted the following notice at the Superior board of trade:

"The state grain inspection department will discontinue the work of inspection or reinspection of grain at the Freeman, Russell and Minkota mills at West Superior or in the yards immediately adjacent to said mills. All grain consigned to said mills must be held for inspection or reinspection in the regular terminal yards at West Superior belonging to the respective railroad companies from whose lines the said shipments originate, and all questions of grades and dockage will be determined, as

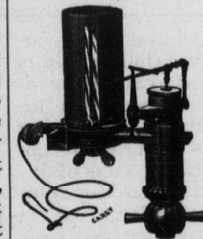
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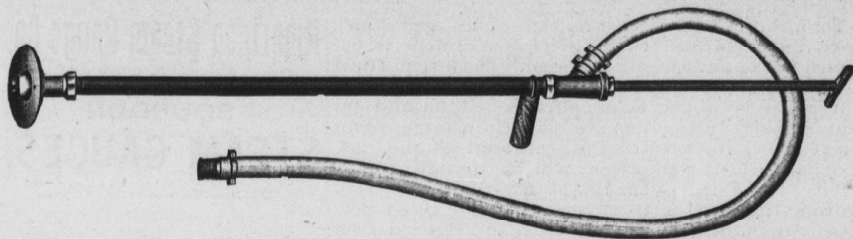
NEW YORK, N.Y., CHICAGO, ILL.,
20 Cliff Street. 25 W. Lake St.

far as the work of this department is concerned, before the grain leaves the said regular terminal railroad yards."

The Northern Pacific Railroad has addressed a letter to the commission men at the head of the lakes, in substance as follows:

"Daily complaints are reaching the company of delay in handling grain cars at Superior and it is stated that the good reputation of the head of the lakes of prompt handling of grain is becoming destroyed through this fact. Principal reason for delay, after careful investigation, is found to arise from the action of certain commission men in 'holding out' for the second time at Superior grain originally consigned to West Superior, inspected there and switched free to Superior for final delivery. In this way two markets are made for the same cars. The effect of this is to hinder the delivery of all grain going to the Superiors. In putting the free switching rate on between West Superior and Superior it was never contemplated that cars would ever again be held out or marketed at Superior, and in the interest of all concerned we are compelled to insist that all grain consigned to West Superior must be inspected at that point and final disposition given the company's agent there. Any subsequent change in disposition furnished to our agent at Superior on such cars, will be charged for at the rate of \$1.50 per car.

"Another cause of delay is



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68-C MITCHELL BLDG.

MILWAUKEE.

chargeable to the fact that connecting lines are delivering us grain consigned to Superior industries without previous inspection, and their cars coming into our Superior yards are going through the process of inspection and 'hold out' for reinspection or marketing as though they had arrived over this company's lines. This is inflicting on us a burden which was never anticipated when the low terminal delivery charge was put into effect and one which we are now unable to carry without detriment to our business. We have therefore notified lines delivering us grain at West Superior and South Superior that all grain must be inspected and final disposition furnished us before cars can be switched to destination.

"This company's facilities at the three cities are amply adequate to handle a much greater volume of business than we are now called upon to take care of if we have your cooperation in our mutual interests in giving us prompt disposition of all cars, immediately after inspection of grain."

The board of trade men say that the road is justified in making the regulation and undoubtedly has suffered as it claims. They claim the Superior commission men are responsible for nearly all of it.

The Board of Review has been in session for some time past and has finally completed its labors and adjourned. Among some of the reductions which were made, were those of the plant of the Terminal Elevator Company from \$187,000 to \$105,000. Other milling and elevator property was cut in proportion. The personal property of the Duluth Elevator Company was reduced from \$375,000 to \$155,000.

Everything is working satisfactory towards the establishment of the sample yards in this city, and the members of the board of trade are much elated over the prospects. The board is in a most flourishing and healthful condition and bids fair in a short time, to transact the principal business of grain handling for the northwest. The Duluth board, apparently anticipating that this board, when finally and thoroughly established will cut into its business, is seemingly making an effort to rush mat-

ters in the way of membership, inspection rules, etc. There seems no logical reason to any one not in Duluth why this town should not transact the wheat business at the head of the lakes. The wheat is received here, the mills are here, the elevators are established here and the shipping is done from here. These are reasons enough why buying and selling should be done here. The membership of the board is constantly increasing, while many concerns from abroad are establishing branch offices here or have their representatives on the ground. All that is necessary, as the millers and grain dealers are beginning to find out, is for united and harmonious action and loyalty to the town. E. T. C.

Superior, Oct. 15.

A MERCHANT from Washington says that the farmers in that State will have money to burn if they can get 50 cents for wheat, but, unfortunately, the crop is so large in comparison with their facilities for handling it, that they are only able to get 25 cents per bushel.—Ex.

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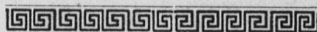
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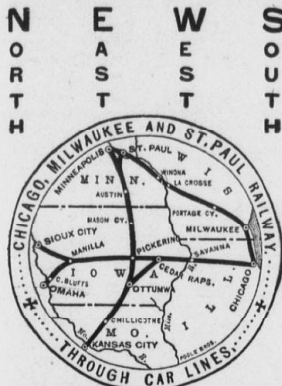
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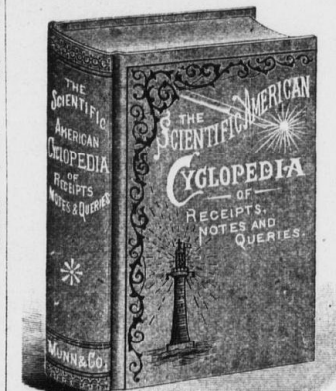
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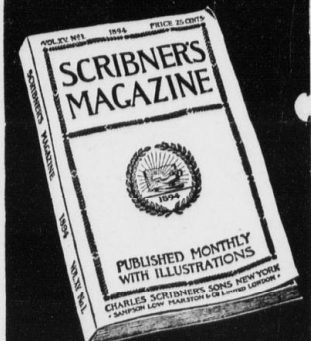
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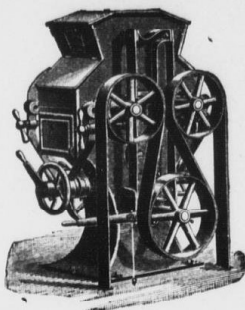
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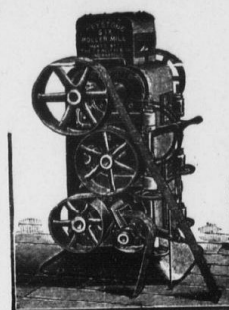
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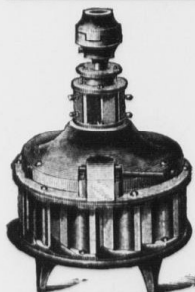
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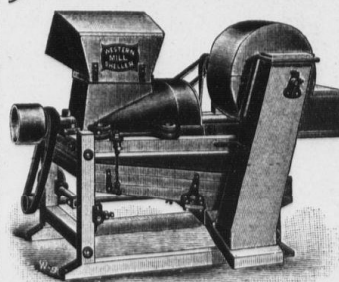
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